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WEEKLY MUSEUM.

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Fragment of an Eſſay attempting to prove Foſſil Shells, Bones, Wood, Fiſh, &c. to be the Spoils of the Univerſal Deluge.

That a deluge did happen is an undoubted fact; and if we ſeek no other proof, there is the almoſt univerſal tradition of this wonderful event in all countries of the globe.

With regard to theſe exuviæ (the ſubject of our preſent enquiry,) it is in vain to attempt an explanation of every appearance, or to unhinge the ſettled laws of nature, to ſupport ſome idea which we have formed: we are ignorant of even what the mere mechanical motion of the waters is able to effect; for we are aſſured (ſays Mr. Boyle) by all divers, that the bottom of the ſea is ſo ſtrongly affected by the agitation of the waters, that earth, clay, and ſhells, are removed to great diſtances. And if this is the caſe in ordinary, what muſt it be when the whole maſs of waters, by divine interpoſition, were throwo forward on the earth? None, ſave thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes to the effects of a violent land flood, and ſeen thoſe things performed by it which they otherwiſe would by no other means have believed, can form ſufficient ideas of the ſad deſtruction ſo direful an event as the univerſal deluge could effect, in which not only an inceſſant, but (if I may uſe the word) cataractive rain ſoftened the earth for ſix weeks, but the tempeſtuous ocean poured in on all ſides with its moveable contents.

Now the Flood arrived nearly at its full height in forty days, and continued ſtationary for five months; and ſurely the preſſure of a column of water nigh four miles in hight, for ſo great a length of time, muſt have ſoftened the whole earth to ſo great a degree, as to render the paſſage of not only thoſe ſhells, but of other ſubſtances which it had brought with it, to the greateſt depths. Another circumſtance of ſome weight in this caſe is, that beneath theſe marine exuviæ we often find whole trees in the foſſil ſtate; and we may naturally conclude, that the trees growing on the ſurface of the earth were the firſt objects of the preſſure of the water; and that theſe trees were once growing on the ſurface of the earth, is evident from the marks of the axe yet remaining on a great number. Again, how often do we find foſſil ſhells cruſhed and broken in ſuch a manner, as evidently carries the marks of a violent preſſure, and could have been done in no other way than by the preſſive force of a ſupercumbent power.

It has been conjectured by ſome, "that at the Creation the whole earth was not laid at once uncovered, but only thoſe parts where Adam and the animals were created, and the reſt gradually afterwards, perhaps not in many years, as (according to their method of reaſoning) there ſeems no neceſſity of underſtanding the accounts of the Creation to have been in three natural days;" and thus they would make it appear, that ſhell and other fiſh "might breed and multiply abundantly all over its bottom; and that this bottom being afterwards elevated, deſerted by the ſea, and made dry land theſe ſhells muſt be elevated with it, and retained in thoſe ſtrata, which afterwards hardened into the various kinds of earth and ſtone." The appearance of this, at firſt ſight, is very plauſible; but had this been the caſe, why do we not now find rocks of coral? and why do we find animal and vegetable remains beneath thoſe marine ſpoils? Rocks of coral require a length of time for their formation, and had the ſea remained over the earth for ſo great a period, muſt have been almoſt as common in the foſſil ſtate as in the recent. Animals and vegetable remains would not then have been found beneath thoſe of the ſea, unleſs it had been allowed that the earth, which had been elevated with theſe marine remains, was the ruins of a more ancient world, for the admiſſion of which we have no authority in either ſacred or profane hiſtory.

That great numbers of ſhells, already formed, would be brought along with the waters of the ocean, is an undeniable aſſertion; and if we conſider the way in which they came on, as deſcribed by the ſacred hiſtorian, our ideas of the quantity muſt be very great. This circumſtance of itſelf will account for the appearance of vaſt numbers of ſhells and other marine ſubſtances on land. But there is yet one more which will enhance the force of it, that is, that the unfathomable depths of the ocean are not the proper habitations for fiſh, which ſwim in ſhoals, and always haunt the ſhallows, and of conſequence would abound on the tops of the

mountains and elevated places; and while the waters remained on the earth, marine animals of every kind kind would breed over the land in their natural way.

It is somewhat wonderful that human and other animal remains are not more frequently found than they are; for at the period of the univerfal deluge (as is now generally believed the earth was more fully inhabited than at preſent, by reaſon the life of man was conſiderably longer. They, like other animals, taught by the inſtinct of nature, would naturally flee from the approaching danger, and (as it is natural for us to ſuppoſe) climbed the mountains and precipices to avoid the mighty flood, and at laſt periſhed together by the violence of the overwhelming torrent.

A ſhort Eſſay on the improvement of worn out Lands.

ONE way of encouraging agriculture is to point out the way to improve worn out lands; which may be done by ſeeding all ſuch lands with clover as are left out. I have been in the practice of cultivating clover more than forty years. I planted 14 acres of Indian corn on a worn out piece of land, which produced about five buſhels to the acre; it was then ſown with oats and clover. The oats were but a common crop for ſuch land; the clover on the following year was good beyond expectation, and which yielded a clear profit of 10l. the acre in ſeed, beſides the ſeed in the ſpring. This year I received as large a crop from the adjoining land cultivated nearly in the ſame manner.

From theſe experiments, I conclude, that every acre of land left out unſown with clover, muſt loſe from 1l. 10s. to 10l. from what it would produce if it was ſown with clover. There are two ſorts of red clover—one ſort I call the native American, the other the Engliſh red clover.—The native red clover will grow double the length of the other, but it is later in the bloom by about a month.

Method of tempering Edge Tools of too brittle a quality.

Having bought a neat knife, and paid handſomely for it, I found that whenever I attempted to cut wood, or any hard ſubſtance, the edge broke; this accident often repeated, ſoon made a ſaw of my blade. I complained to the cutler, who very ſeriouſly told me that it was a ſure ſign of the goodneſs of my knife. He finiſhed by ſharpening it and receiving his 6x. pence. This grinding happened ſo frequently, as to become more tedious than coſtly, and at laſt reduced my knife to nearly the ſize of a large needle. A new blade was fitted to the handle—the ſame accident happened to it—it proved again of too brittle a temper: My patience now became tired, and I had almoſt determined to lay the knife aſide, the handle of which I only regretted, when an itinerant ſciſſar grinder gave me an effectual receipt, To plunge the blade up to the handle in boiling tar for two hours, and then, taking it out, to let it cool gradually. I followed his directions, and my knife cuts the hardeſt wood, ebony, box, even bone its edge now reſiſts.

CAUTIONARY.

In thoſe ſeaſons which form the extremes of the year, the human body is without great care, the victim of the atmoſphere. In the froſty months, diſeaſe is often as buſy as in the fervid. Fellow citizens, live prudently, and guard againſt that bitter air, which ſtrikes like a lance at your breaſts, as you heedleſsly brave the ſtorm. Let the neck and boſom be protected by flannel coverings. Wear ſtout boots and ſhoes, and keep the feet always dry. Cold ſnow water, acting upon the extremities, is the ſource of half the catarrhs, which teaze the lungs of the invalid. Live genially, not luxuriouſly. Comfort the ſtomach with juicy beef and nutritious ſoup, and drink wine rather than ardent ſpirits. Brandy and rum ſcorch and brace too much the ſyſtem, already high ſtrung, by the potent agency of cold. Hence we behold pleuriſy holding his acting ſide, and inflamation with the cheek of fire. Avoid ſlip, that muddy and ſtupifying compound; let exerciſe be uſed, "all gently," ſtrive to keep the paſſions ſerene; and then, though abroad, you behold the madneſs of the elements, you will enjoy the happy contraſt of peace and joy at the fire ſide.

A Fair for Wives in Fontarabia.

AT Fontarabia, on the confines of France, there is a ſort of market for girls, whither young men, who are diſpoſed to marry, repair in order to chuſe a wife

from a place called Renteri. But he who has a mind to be betrothed to a girl, goes to her father and mother, discovers to them his inclination, and makes his bargain with them. This done, these good folks signify this to their daughter, and if she also is satisfied, she returns from Renteri to her relations, and the marriage is consummated.

THE MATRIMONIAL CREED.

WHOEVER will be married, before all things it is necessary, that he hold the conjugal faith, which is this, That there were two rational beings created, both equal, and yet one superior to the other; and the inferior shall bear rule over the superior: which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt, he shall be holden at everlasting ly.

The man is superior to the woman, and the woman inferior to the man; yet both are equal, and the woman shall govern the man.

The woman is commanded to obey the man, and the man ought to obey the woman.

And yet, they are not two obedients but one obedient.

For there is one dominion nominal of the husband, and another dominion real of the wife.

And yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion.

For, like as we are compelled by the christian verity to acknowledge, that wives must submit themselves to their husbands, and be subject to them in all things:

So are we forbidden by the conjugal faith to say, that they should be at all influenced by their wills, or pay any regard to their commands.

The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man.

Yet the man shall be the slave of the woman, and the woman the tyrant of the man.

So that in all things, as is aforesaid, the subjection of the superior to the inferior is to be believed.

He therefore that will be married, must thus think of the woman and the man.

Furthermore, it is necessary to submissive matrimony, that he also believe rightly the infallibility of the wife.

For the right faith is that we believe and confess, that the wife is fallible and infallible.

Perfectly fallible, and perfectly infallible; of an erring soul, and meriting mind inflicting: fallible as touching her human nature, and infallible as touching her female sex.

Who, although she be fallible and infallible; yet she is not two, but one woman: who submitted to lawful marriage, to acquire unlawful dominion: and promised religiously to obey, that she might in injustice and folly.

This the conjugal faith; which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot enter the [MATRIMONIAL] state of matrimony.

THE WANDERER.

Lonely I wander o'er life's dreary waste,
Out-cast of fortune, wretched and forlorn;
With heavy heart lament the joys all past,
That rose gay smiling on my youthful morn.

Far from my native friends, and native home,
Far from the early partners of my breast;
Far, far away, on distant plains I roam,
By peace forsaken, and by care oppress.

No more shall I with filial joy behold,
The dear, the rev'rend author of my birth;
His pious, gen'rous, feeling heart is cold;
It beats no more, but mingles with the earth.

No more from him shall truth persuasive flow,
Whilst smiles parental woo'd me to attend;
Parental smiles no more he'll shed below:
He's gone, the father, counsellor, and friend

Thus left to one, and far remov'd from all,
Mem'ry in vain would cheer my unguided way;
And fondly would each happy hour recal,
No gild my steps with dim reflected ray.

She paints the sweet domestic scenes I knew,
Social delights, and kindred pleasures dear;
When hope delusive promis'd to renew,
The daily sport, and dance, and laugh sincere.

Friends too, of genial soul and cultur'd mind,
She tells me once I richley could possess;
Now friends and kindred, all are left behind;
No friend to sooth, no kindred hand to bless.

Oh Love! pure source of heart enobling bliss!
Thou smiling offer'd beauty's powerful charms;
As oft my soul inhal'd the ambrosial kiss,
And thrill'd with transport in Amanda's arms.

But love no more, bedeck'd in rosy smiles,
With virtue join'd, illumes the fleeting hour;
Nor soft sympathising with amorous wiles,
Courts the chill shade, and seeks the myrtle bow'r.

What tho' my breast still feels the generous glow
And still can cherish friendship's sacred fire;
Tho' heav'nly love's soft dictates still I know
And this warm heart still flutters with desire.

Like a wreck'd seaman, whom the angry wave,
His shrown capricious on some foreign coast;
Who one small casket chanc'd with life to save,
Fraught with riches while all the rest were lost.

With anxious search he roves the barren strand
Faint nature's toil-worn functions to sustain,
But finds, alas! no hospitable hand;
And heaps of gold, and glittering gems are vain.

Thus fruitless wasting all my youthful prime,
In dull obscurity, unknown I sigh;

Tir'd hope averted ſhrinks from future time,
And ſad deſpair's laſt refuge is to die.

No kin'red hand ſhall ſtretch me on the bier,
Nor cloſe with pious care theſe grief-ſwoln eyes;
No praying friend ſhall grace me with a tear,
No ſtone ſhall tell where loſt Philander lies.

THE COMPLAINT.

DISTANT, alas! from every friend,
I mourn my adverſe lot;
Diſtreſs my footſteps ſtill attend,
Poor, abſent, and forgot.

For me no more the cheerful voice
Of pleaſure ſwells its ſtrain;
Ne'er ſhall my ſighing heart rejoice,
While feeling ſhall remain.

Penſive and ſad I ſilent ſtray
Amid the giddy throng;
Like them, alas! I once was gay,
And join'd the ſprightly ſong.

Age had not ſhed her ſilver dew,
Nor loſt my youthful bloom;
When ſtern Adverſity appear'd in view,
And ſpread her darkeſt gloom.

Friendſhip, whoſe healing balm alone
Can ſoften each keen woe,
From me alas! is diſtant flown,
And left my tears to flow.

'Tis not the pang of hopeleſs love
That rends my aching heart;
Nor jealous rage my paſſions move,
Beyond the power of art.

No fictious woes my mind oppreſs,
Nor grief, no more
Can now my anxious heart poſſeſs,
With cares maternal ſore.

Oh! thou to whom I humbly bend
My knee, in humble prayer;
Wilt thou not prove the orphan's friend,
And eaſe the widow's care?

ANECDOTE OF A VICAR AND MOSES.

IN a pariſh not an hundred miles from ——, a new ſpecies of fraud has been attempted, and with ſucceſs in ſeveral inſtances. Moſes the clerk caſt a languiſhing eye on the increaſing ſurplice fees of his maſter the vicar, and wiſhing to appropriate ſome of the unrighteous mamon to his own uſe, deviſed and effected this expedient. Moſes took the advantage of the vicar's occaſional abſence, and actually officiated himſelf at the interment of ſeveral of the pariſhoners. One day, however, he reckoned without his hoſt, and the vicar coming unexpectedly in o the churchyard, juſt as Moſes was pronouncing the ſolemn words, "I am the reſurrection and the life."—his maſter took him by the ſhoulder, and denied his aſſertion—"*You* the reſurrection and the life, you raſcal!—No—*I* am the reſurrection and the life,"—and then went on with the reſt of the ceremony; to the no ſmall mortification of Moſes, who loſt his extra fees, and thoſe to which he was legally entitled, at the ſame time, as he was inſtantly diſcarded.

Women have no Souls. A Scotch Anecdote.

A Scotch clergyman, whoſe wife was a deſcendant of the famous Xantippe (the ſcold of antiquity) in going through a courſe of lectures on the Revelations of St. John, imbibed from the abſtruſe writer on opinion that the ſex had no ſouls, and were incapable of future rewards and puniſhments.—It was no ſooner known in the country that he maintained ſuch a doctrine, than he was ſummoned before a preſbytery of his brethren, to be dealt with according to his delinquency. When he appeared at their bar, they aſked him—If he really held ſo heretical an opinion?—He told them plainly that he did. On a firing to be informed of his reaſons for ſo doing—In the Revelations of St. John the Divine, ſaid he, you will find this paſſage—"And there was ſilence in Heaven for about the ſpace of half an hour."—Now I appeal to all of you, whether that could poſſibly have happened had there been any women there? And ſince there are none there, charity forbids us to imagine that they are all in a worſe place, therefore it follows, that they have no immortal part, and are exempted from being accountable for all the noiſe and diſturbance they have raiſed in this world.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

A Swediſh Barque, in 70 days from Gibraltar, has arrived at Marcus Hook, with the Americans releaſed from captivity at Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Robert Fox, Eſq. Conſul of the United States at Falmouth, (England) dated the 26th of November, 1796.

"A veſſel arrived to day from Liſbon, and the maſter reports, that at Madrid the populace would not permit Lord Bute to depart; and that the Spaniſh and French miniſters at Madrid had been inſulted.—I

have no other authority than the maſter of the ſhip, who ſays further, that the houſe of the Spaniſh miniſter was burnt; but I can hardly think it is true."

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The diſpoſition of the people of France for peace is ardent and ſincere, every thing tends to prove, and they by no means poſſeſs that inveterate hoſtility to the Engliſh which the ephemeral rulers of ſucceeding factions have, for their own purpoſes, been eager to repreſent. The French people, worn out by foreign war and domeſtic deſpotiſm, ſigh for the return of peace, of which they ſpeak as the only relief from their miſeries; and ſhould, from the perſonal views of the preſent rulers in France, the exiſting negociations fail in producing peace, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to ſee the return of Lord Malmſbury the immediate ſource of a formidable inſurrection, not only in Paris, but in many of the adjoining departments.

[*Lond. Pap.*]

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A letter from Philadelphia, dated the 8th inſt. mentions, that by the arrival from Bourdeaux, diſpatches are received from Mr. Pinckney at Paris; but that nothing of their contents had tranſpired.

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Commercial Memoranda.

Foreign markets.

Surrinam—Proviſions ſcarce—Iſland produce high.

Aux-Cayes—American produce ſcarce and high; but the conduct of the ruling powers ſuch as to deter Americans from entering the ports.

Guadaloupe and Trinidad—markets dull—produce ſcarce.

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Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Richards Mr. William Odle to Miſs Rachel Waters, both of Baltimore county.

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Died.—At Jacquemel, the 4th ult. Capt. Hugh Purviance, ſon of Robert Purviance, Eſq. of this city.

On the 2d inſt. on his eſtate in Harford county, in the 55th year of his age, Frederick Delaporte, Eſq. who was for many years a reſpectable merchant in Baltimore. His diſconſolate widow, his relations, his friends, who ever found in him a diſintereſted adviſer, when in difficulties, and an unaffuming inſtructor, when they ſought after information, will long lament his loſs.

Received by the Britiſh packet Carteret, Capt. Taylor, arrived at New York.

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COBLENTZ, November 9.

The French and Auſtrian Generals had yeſterday a conference at Neuwied. It is generally preſumed that it related to the meaſures to be reciprocally taken to enable the inhabitants to ſupply their wants with facility, and to keep up the neceſſary intercourſe with each other. The report of a ſpeedy armiſtice gains credit. We are even aſſured that the propoſal has been already made; but on which ſide is not ſaid. There are as preſent no movements in their environs, the conveyance of forage and proviſions excepted. The whole line of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe is in the moſt tranquil ſtate.

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MANHEIM, November 3.

Moreau's army having entirely croſſed the Rhine, the Imperial troops begin to proceed down that river; the Archduke's head-quarters are now at Offenbourg. General Hotze's corps, which were poſted at Germerſheim, and Oggerſheim. Generals Hotze, Litchenſtein, and Schwarzenberg, are here, and have taken up their reſidence in the palace.

November 6.

The Imperialiſts are now taking meaſures for bombarding Huningen, and for deſtroying the bridge and the baſtions there. Eight batteries have been erected on the neighbouring heights and the bombardment was to have commenced on the 3d. The batteries which the imperialiſts have erected on the heights, near Kehl, command not only the place itſelf, but alſo the bridge head, and the bridge acroſs the Rhine. An imperial battalion from Philipſbourg has been quartered here; and ſeveral detachments from the army of the Upper Rhine, are alſo expected. The French General Deſaix is at Speyer with 10,000 men, and all the towns from Grunſtadt to Neuſtadt are occupied by the French; and on the other ſide of the Rhine they make excurſions as far as Franckenthal. Near Treves they continue to make entrenchments, and to take defenſive meaſures, from which it is ſurmiſed that the French troops now in the Hundſruck will retire behind the Moſelle.

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VIENNA, November 5.

It is now confirmed that the ſituation of Field-Marſhal Wurmſer in and near Man-

tua has all along not been fo bad as was thought here. With a conſiderable force he has conſtantly kept the enemy in awe. His reaſon for not undertaking any thing without the walls of the fortreſs, was his having orders not to quit Mantua before the artillery of the reinforcements under general Alvinzy, and till the communication could be re-eſtabliſhed. On the 14th of October, Field Marſhal Wurmſer again obtained ſome advantages over the French, from whom he took ſeveral hundred priſoners, and ſome proviſions and forage, of which his cavalry were in great want. Our government expects to receive favourable accounts from thence within a week's time, of the attacks which will be made by the combined corps, from the ſide of Baſſano and Trent. General Buonaparte ſeems to expect this attack, as he has drawn ſuccours from Leghorn and other quarters. The troops of the Pope will join the Imperialiſts.

LONDON, November 23.

A mail from Liſbon arrived yeſterday, by which we are given to underſtand that the Court of Portugal has given a deciſive anſwer to the Spaniſh Court, that they adhere to their treaties of friendſhip and alliance with Great Britain, and that they are reſolved to fulfil theſe treaties with the moſt perfect ſincerity. They are deſired by the Spaniards to take 15 days to conſider of the propoſitions that had been made to them. Their anſwer was, that they did not require 15 hours to decide on the part they had to take. Thus we have the ſatisfaction to find, that Portugal identifies her intereſts with ours, and that we have at leaſt one friend who, in the moment of her own preſſure, does not ſhrink from our ſide. That friend, however, wants aſſiſtance. Accordingly we find, that three ſhips laden with artillery and ſtores of all kinds, are now quite ready to ſail.

Sunday evening Carpmeal and Taylor, two officers belonging to the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, apprehended capt. W. of an American veſſel, at a houſe in Rotherhithe, on a charge of high treaſon, in offering a conſiderable ſum of money to a perſon to ſet fire to one of his Majeſty's dock-yards.

Letters from Hanau, of the 7th inſtant, were received at Hamburgh, a day after the departure of the mail from Cuxhaven, ſtating, General Bournonville had arrived in the iſland facing Nieuwied, and was making the moſt active preparations to attack the Auſtrians ſtationed in that quarter, under the command of General Wernecks. Great movements were alſo prevailing among the French troops on the left bank of the Rhine, and that part of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe which was ſtationed in the Hunſruck, had received conſiderable reinforcements from the interior of France, and advanced to within the diſtance of one league of Mentz and Manheim.

The Archduke Charles had ſent off a conſiderable force from the Briſgau and Suabia, to keep in check the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, whoſe ſpirit of enterpriſe and bold manœuvres begin to diſconcert the meaſures of his Royal Highneſs, who was daily expected either at Manheim or at Schwetzingen, having appointed General Latour to command the ſiege of Kehl.

By the ſame account we learn, that the Auſtrians were on the point of leaving the Sieg, and of concentrating their force on the right bank of the Rhine, between the Lahn and the Mein. The badneſs of the weather, the want of ſupplies, the ſcarcity of horſes and waggons to convey the weekly rations to that part of the country, are aſſigned as the principal cauſe of that retrograde movement, which from the exhauſted ſtate of the countries between Sieg and the Lahn, was expected ſoon to take place.

The Auſtrian troops are to go into cantonments in the environs of Mentz, Frankfort, and Manheim. The Auſtrian army in Suabia, is expected to take up winter quarters in the duchy of Wurtemberg, and the Margravites of Baden-baden and Baden dourlach.

Notwithſtanding the proclamation for iſſuing letters of marque againſt the Spaniards in the Gazette of the 11th inſt. it is poſitively aſſerted that the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe have not yet paſſed the ſeal, and that, to a great number of applications at the admiralty, though the letters are already made out, no information can be obtained as to when they will be delivered.

November 24.

The Elector of Hanover has poſitively refuſed to contribute any more money for the ſupport of this calamitous war. We anxiouſly hope that the king of England will be induced to imitate the wiſe example of this pacific prince.

DECLARATION

Of the Elector of Hanover to the Diet of Ratisbonne, on the subject of the imperial rescript of the 17th of Oct. 1796.

The minister of Hanover has declared to M. De Hingel, the imperial commissioner,

"That his imperial majesty has directly required his majesty the king of Great Britain and elector of Hanover to furnish a new proof of his marked attention to the Germanic constitution, by giving a great example, and acting efficaciously in concert with the Diet of Ratisbonne, not only that he may be rated for a sufficient quantity of Roman months, but by paying up all that remains due of his quota. It was declared at the same time that it was necessary the number of Roman months should exceed a hundred.

His Britannic majesty has replied to his imperial majesty, that he should not, nor was he able to anticipate the resolutions of his co-estates: and that he was not at present in circumstances which permitted him to answer the demand which was made.

"That, since the periods when the last Roman months were granted, the system of the war had completely changed—That different states holding of the empire had made a separate peace, to avoid the total ruin with which their countries were threatened—That others had embraced neutrality for the protection of their subjects; and that the prosperity these states enjoyed proved that they had attained a salutary object—That the affairs of the empire have assumed quite another aspect; and that the relations of his Britannic majesty, in his quality of elector and prince of the empire were well known to be inconsistent with the imperial demands, that he cannot, of course, consent to the granting of new Roman months for the continuation of this unhappy war; still for less can be contribute directly, since the negociations commenced at Paris, from which it is expected a happy issue for the tranquility of Europe, and which are known to his imperial majesty, oblige his Britannic majesty to avoid every proceeding that might give an unfavorable colour to his personal character."

The Paris papers, which we received yesterday afternoon by express, to the 29th ult. inclusive, give an account of several changes which have taken place in the naval appointments of the republic. Vice-admiral Villaret Joyeuse, who has till now engaged the confidence of the government, both under the committee of public safety and the directory, has been dismissed from the command of the fleet at Brest; and citizen Mirad le Gail has been appointed to succeed him—Twelve post-captains have also been dismissed. Ten ships of the line and 36 transports are preparing at Brest for a secret expedition. At Toulon, vice admiral Martin has been replaced by citizen Bouops. The want of money is severely felt at both ports. At the latter place 3000 artificers have been discharged, as it was found impossible to pay them.

A Spanish squadron, of 19 sail of the line, and several frigates, is arrived in the port of Toulon.

FALMOUTH, November 17.

This morning arrived the Sylph brig with dispatches from Sir J. B. Warren, which were sent off express early this morning. It is reported she brings an account of 14 sail of the line, several frigates, transports, &c. and 80,000 troops lying at Brest.

BELFAST, November 14.

On Friday last, a meeting of magistrates took place at Hillsborough, where Lord Carhampton attended. The result of the meeting, we are informed, was that five of the parishes in the county of Down, which adjoin the county of Armagh, were put out of the King's Peace. A similar meeting took place at Antrim on Saturday, of the Magistrates of this county, attended also by Lord Carhampton.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

It is said in the London papers, that Robberies and Assassinations are so encreased round Paris, that the country houses near that city, have been generally abandoned by the inhabitants.

The deputy, Richard, speaking on the above subject in the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, expressed himself thus: "Robberies and murders multiply—public and private property is in danger—the most horrid crimes are committed on the high ways, in lonely habitations, and even in the city of Paris."

A curious piece of mechanism has been discovered in London, and displayed at Hyde Park; it is constructed so as to convey four different letters the space of a mile in one minute, and return an answer in the space of one minute and a half.

The Resolution, a vessel which went round the world with Lord Anson, 50 years ago, was then 40 years old, is at this time in Leith harbour, and still a good ship, though near 100 years old.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

The mournful cataſtrophe which has lately overwhelmed the family of Mr. Brown, printer of the Philadelphia Gazette in this city, attained its full height on Saturday morning, by the death of Mr Brown himſelf, of an inflamation of the lungs, occaſioned by the large quantity of ſmoke and mephitic air which he had imbibed, before he was extricated from the fire.

This ſhocking extinction of a whole family, furniſhes matter for ſerious reflection, which the moraliſt may purſue for the benefit of his ſpecies, and which the giddy and diſſipated ought to improve to their reformation. We truſt it will alſo operate on all ranks of people as a cautionary leſſon to be careful in reſpect to that reſtleſs element which has occaſioned this dreadful calamity.

The remains of Mr. Brown were interred yeſterday morning, near thoſe of his family, in St. Paul's church yard.—His funeral was very numerouſly and reſpectfully attended.

Dr. Magaw (agreeably to the notice he gave, on performing the funeral rites upon the firſt melancholy occaſion) yeſterday afternoon, in St. Paul's church, preached a moſt affecting diſcourſe to a very crowded audience, in reference to this ſingularly diſtreſſing event, from Job, ch. 3, ver. 7.

"*Lo, let that night be ſolitary; let no joyful voice come therein.*"

February 8.

By the brig Suſannah, capt. Fitzpatrick arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, we learn that the brig Liberty, captain Ridge, in which Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter plenipotentiary to the republic of France, went paſſenger, had ſafely arrived there ten days before he ſailed, and that Mr. Pinckney had proceeded immediately to Paris, but no information had been received in reſpect to his reception there. It was, however, the opinion of our conſul, Mr. Fenwick, and others, at Bourdeaux, that Mr. Pinckney would be received by the Directory.

CHARLESTON, January 24.

Capt. Meſſroon ſays that a merchant informed him that there were about fifty ſail of Spaniſh prizes, taken into the different ports of Jamaica. A French brig of 12 guns, bound from Guadaloupe to Cape Francois, was carried into Port Royal, the day capt. M. ſailed. She was loaded with proviſions.

REMARKABLE SENSIBILITY IN A DOG.

A French officer, more remarkable for his birth and ſpirit than his riches, had ſerved the Venetian republic with great valour and fidelity for ſome years, but had not met with preferment adequate, by any means, to his merits. One day he waited on an "Illuſtriſſimo," whom he had often ſolicited in vain, but on whoſe friendſhip he had ſtill ſome reliance. The reception he met with was cool and mortifying; the noble turned his back on the neceſſitous veteran, and left him to find his way to the ſtreet, through a ſuite of appartments magnificently furniſhed. He paſſed them loſt in thought, till caſting his eyes on a ſumptuous ſideboard, where ſtood on a damaſk cloth, as a preparation for a ſhowy entertainment, an invaluable collection of Venice glaſs, poliſhed and formed to the higheſt degree of perfection; he took hold of a corner of the linen, and turning to a faithful Engliſh maſtiff, who always accompanied him, ſaid to the animal, in a kind of abſence of mind, "There, my poor old friend, you ſee how theſe ſcoundrels enjoy themſelves, and yet how we are treated!" The poor dog looked up in his maſter's face, and wagged his tail, as if he underſtood him. The maſter walked on, but the maſtiff ſlackened his pace, and laying hold of the damaſk cloth with his teeth, at one hearty pull brought all the ſideboard in ſhivers to the ground, and deprived the inſolent noble at once to his favourite exhibition of ſplendour.

☞ The price of The *Weekly Muſeum* is Two Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the expiration of the year.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnerſhip of Samuel Houpt and Samuel Ridinger, Diſtillers, was diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 19th December laſt. All claims on ſaid concern will be ſettled by

SAMUEL RIDINGER.

February 4.]

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